#### Amnsements.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Wang. CASINO\_S:15-The Grand Buchess. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. EL DORADO (New-Jersey)-8:30-King Selemen OARDEN THEATRE-8:30-Don Juan. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Carmencita MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-8:15

MANHATTAN BEACH-S-Fireworks. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Tar and the Tarter. GARDEN-8-Three Pair Shoes.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1891.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The Foreign Committee of the World's Fair Commission gave a banquet in London at which many prominent Fnglishmen were present: assurances were given of English aid. === The resumption of the Welsh tin plate works is only partial; fears of American competition with laborsaving improvements are entertained. Further enthusiastic demonstrations were made in honor of the French squadron in Russia; the Czar gave the officers a banquet at St. Petersburg. The election of Claudio Vicuna as President of Chili is confirmed. === Investigations into the cause of the railway disaster at St. Mande have proved fruitless.

Domestic.-The Naval Reserve at Fisher's Island spent the day in firing the big guns at targets. = The Knights of Pythias held their State convention at Cortland, N. Y. === Hall beat Mansfield and Wrenn in the Longwood tennis tournament. === The Women's Club discussed the proper training for citizens at Chautauqua. == The New-York baseball team was beaten again at Boston.

City and Suburban .- A bold attempt at robbery was made in Newark. = Governor Irwin, of Arizona, was entertained at dinner. - Winners at Jerome Park: Reckon, Yorkville Belle, Beansey, Demuth, Wah Jim and Long Dance. The report that the Rev. Dr. Dickey had resigned from the board of directors of Union Theological Seminary was denied. === J. P. Kirwan, the real-estate dealer who was charged with criminal assault by a woman, forfeited his bail. The names of the employes at the Custom House who are to be discharged or whose salaries are to be reduced were made public. ==== Frederick C. Havemeyer died at his home at Throgg's Neck. A member of the Brooklyn Athletic Club was drowned In the East River. = Stocks generally higher, although the principal buying was for the short account. The final advances rarely reached 1 per cent. The closing was strong

at nearly the highest points. The Weather-Porecast for to-day: Partly cloudy, possibly with a shower; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 63; average, 70 1-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Mr. Beattie should apply for "pointers" to the women who compose the Volunteer Street-Cleaning Society. With police co-operation they have contrived to purify the streets of one of the dirtiest tenement regions along the North River, and this without fussing over improved dirtearts, silver-plated uniforms or deficient appropriations. Such achievements are alone enough to discredit the zeal and good faith of the municipal officer concerned. The way to clean streets is to clean them, and proof multiplies that the present facilities would be ample under proper management.

air. Depew tells a good story about the Peekskill militia's expedition against General Lee. "Just as we started," he says, "news came of the surrender at Appomattox. The fame of the Westchester yeomanry had preceded them." City Chamberlain Crain must have heard this anecdote and taken it seriously. He has just volunteered to stump Ohio for the Democrats in the fall campaign and so save her like a brand from the burning. Shade of Cerwin! No wonder Mr. Cleveland wants to stay at home. With the great Crain ravaging Ohio, another New-York Democrat's life there would not be safe.

Superintendent Porter's pithy reply to Controller Myers should quiet doubts that may have been aroused by the impugning of the city census figures. The return, Mr. Porter shows, was based on a method of computation that really favors the city, lowering the estimate of the per capita expenditure. The plan of the tenth census has never been questioned, and if followed again would have made a much worse showing for the last decade. As it is, the eliminations are just and properly accounted for, and the Controller has clearly failed to make out a case.

Unreasoning objectors to the McKinley Tariff law may be surprised at the official report of Its effect on our foreign commerce. During the first nine months of its operation the value of dutiable imports was increased by \$55,-F43.692, while 46.96 per cent of the total imports came in free, against 34.92 per cent for the corresponding period of 1890. This proves that the Free Traders who rave about the law's universal exclusions are blind to the increased the fiscal year reached a total value of \$884,-

entire foreign commerce for the period was the largest in the history of the country. It is noteworthy that at this moment English merchants are bitterly bewailing the decline of their na-'tional trade.

Mr. Gladstone and Viscount Cross are the latest eminent allies of the World's Fair. Mr. Gladstone's friendship for this country has indeed never been more gracefully expressed than in his letter to Commissioner Butterworth. Lord Cross's promise that England will not only help the Fair herself, but will try to secure the best representation of India and the Colonies, is important as well as handsome, since he apparently speaks for his Government. England's attitude is really very gratifying, and if the American Commissioners are as well received on the Continent, the success of the foreign department should be assured.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MISTAKE. Mr. Cleveland will deliver no campaign speeches in Ohio this year. The official announcement of this fact, just made to the country by Mr. Cleveland himself, must have produced, we think, general disappointment and The Ohio campaign is going to be regret. specially important and interesting, but the appearance of the ex-President upon the stump would have imparted to it an element which must now be lacking. How it came to be so emphatically proclaimed that he had consented to make at least six speeches in aid of Governor Campbell we do not know; but the successive reports to that effect emanated from high Democratic sources, and they remained uncontradicted by any one so many days that they were universally accepted as authentic.

Mr. Cleveland believes that his reasons for determining not to serve his country in this particular manner at this time will be understood and approved by fair-minded persons, though he expects to be subjected to some unjust imputations. We venture to say, with due respect for his motives and judgment, that he has made a mistake. Of course, it is true that a conspicuous candidate for a Presidential nomination is in a delicate position. He must constantly keep in mind the requirements of good taste. Much is due from him to those who have undertaken to sustain and promote his honorable ambition and to appear as his sponsors before the country. He cannot follow his own inclinations unhesitatingly, whithersoever they would lead him. The preliminary campaign which precedes the convention is a period of repression and of sacrifice.

But circumstances may arise requiring a radical departure from precedent, and that appears to be the case just now. The Ohio Democrats have declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Of the disaster and disgrace which the triumph of that policy would inflict upon the country Mr. Cleveland has had clear visions. Every Republican in Ohio will expose and seek to avert the peril, and we cannot believe that the enemy will prevail. But this is not a time when a great political leader who loves his country better than his party can afford to be inactive and silent. Mr. Cleveland upon the stump in Ohio, fearlessly assailing the false and pestilent theories of the silver fanatics, holding aloft the standard of honest money and sound finance, and lifting the Democracy up to his own level, would have been a majestic spectacle. Inspired by an unselfish purpose to do his uttermost for his country he might have defied the mean insinuation that he was electioneering for himself. The shafts of malice and detraction would have found no crevice in

his armor. This opportunity for great and noble service Mr. Cleveland has resolved to throw away. But possibly he may reconsider his refusal to speak in Ohio when he comes to realize the character and extent of the emergency. Let us at least hope that he will. Millions are eager to listen and applaud.

A UNITED EMPIRE LEAGUE. Montreal was edified the other day by a visit and an address from Colonel Howard Vincent, M. P., of Sheffield, the deviser of a great Pan-Britannic League. Mr. Vincent is one of those Englishmen who, admitting that he doesn't know everything, has been disposed to learn. Instead of compelling facts to satisfy a theory he has permitted himself to deduce theories from facts, and gradually he has reached the opinion that Cobden was at all events a little less than the angels. From this sentiment the pass was not broad nor devious to the conclusion that free trade had not only weakened England's position among the commercial nations of Europe, but had become the rock upon which colonial loyalty was about to break. Filled with this idea, which is not so far from the truth, Mr. Vincent has come to Canada preaching the doctrine of hostility to America, friendship to England and a United Empire League. Sitting for Sheffield has had an educational influence upon Mr. Vincent. He has witnessed the embarrassments caused to his people by the resolution of the United States to manufacture at home the classes of goods hitherto bought from Sheffield. He has seen the closing of many large and profitable milis and the emigration of vast crowds of working people. The axioms of free trade no longer convince him. They may look plain and irresistible, but rusted engines and padlocked doors are more convincing still.

Colonel Vincent has been giving the Canadians some entertaining lectures on the practical operations of Protection as witnessed to his mind by the effects of the McKinley bill in Sheffield, and the Canadians, on the other hand, have furnished Colonel Vincent with a similar view of their own. Together they have agreed that it is highly audacious in the United States thus to take care of themselves, and that the only thing left to England and the Colonies is to be audacious too. Colonel Vincent's proposals have no nonsense in them. He is not a Ouixotic Federationist of the Tupper type. He doesn't suggest that the Quashee or the West Indian negro shall vote on Canada's budget or a pure matter of sousiness," he said. "I am account for fully half of the decrease in confree trade, but would respond to a preferential of railroads. tariff from Canada by a preferential tariff for her, the multitude cheered tumultuously. "Be true to your country," cried the Colonel, in the Legislatures of many important States enfervent appeal. "Give Sheffield and Britain a tirely or largely in the hands of men whose and I can tell you that Great Britain will wel- corporations. Within the limits of those States

Americans will be taxed!" general demand before it has effect. It asks tensions, improvements, or additions to their

ports as against 1890 of \$26,941,737. Our admitted that a Britannic traffic society has ning of November of last year, and the producnumerous advantages with a race devoted to tion of pig-iron began at that time to decrease. shopkeeping which do not speak in favor of a It does not seem unreasonable to attribute part scheme that puts Camdian ballots into the of the depression which has since prevailed to hands of South Africans and Indians, but they are not great enough to set natural conditions States and over many railroads to those whose wholly at defiance.

A CHANCE FOR REVISION.

The object of the Ocean Mail Act was the promotion of the interests of the American carrying trade. The measure enacted by Congress was not the one which the steamship lines and shipping leagues wanted. Those interests, which had suffered from National neglect for a generation, were naturally disappointed when the bill advocated by them was defeated. Still there was a general disposition manifested by them to make the best of the situation and to avail themselves of the provisions of Senator Frye's Ocean Mail Act, although it had been greatly weakened in its passage through the House. We are informed that one of the American lines agreed to build three new ships at once, and that each of the other lines was willing to order one vessel for the mail service, provided the act were applied under conditions which they considered essential. This would have been a good beginning, and if followed up by the construction of other vessels would have secured a partial accomplishment of the object of the legislation.

The Postmaster-General's proposals can be modified, in our judgment, so as to enable the existing lines to carry out their plan of participating in the movement for the restoration of American commerce on the high seas. In those proposals the act is applied on the broadest possible lines so as to encourage the organization of new steamship corporations in Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports. This is as it should be. But the practical experience of the existing lines deserves to be carefully considered by the Postmaster-General. When they declare, as we understand that they do, that the Department is asking steamship companies to undertake physical impossibilities, there is ground for urging a revision of the proposals in some practical details. Steamers, for example, which go south on their outward courses have strong ocean currents against them. In returning these currents are with them. It is manifestly unfair to apply the act in such a way that the steamers will be timed on the outward course without having adequate advantages from the returning currents. Averaging the time for the round voyage would be a just method of enforcing the act. There are some other details in which concessions can

properly be made to existing interests. President Harrison, in his messages and in his recent series of admirable speeches in the West, has advocated the largest possible measures for restoring the efficiency of the commercial marine. All his utterances on this question have been broad-minded, sympathetic and statesmanlike. It is the duty and privilege of the Postmaster-General to construe the act passed by Congress on the broad lines defined in these patriotic speeches and messages of the President, and to render it as helpful as possible to the interests of the American commercial marine. If it be true that the Postmaster-General has unnecessarily antigonized all the American lines by being too exacting in some of his requirements, the Department ought to lose no time in adapting its proposals to the conditions of navigation and transportation business in Southern waters.

IRON OUTPUT AND CONSUMPTION.

The official statistics of production for the first half of 1891 just published by the Iron and Steel Association exhibit "a far greater reaction in this leading branch of our industry than has ever before occurred." The official "Bulletin" uses the language quoted, and proceeds to show that after the panic of 1873 the decrease in production was only 27 per cent in three years, but now the decrease from the first half of 1890 to the first half of 1891 is 26 per cent. The cause assigned by "The Bulletin" is "widespread financial stringency brought about by overtrading," and particularly "English overtrading in South American securities which proved nearly worthless." But it is only fair to say that a close examination of the figures justifies some qualification of this general statement.

The production in 1890 exceeded the consumption largely. This is proved by the increase of stocks unsold, 111,843 net tons during the first half of the year, and 292,748 net tons during the second half, so that the officially reported accumulation of unsold iron reached 681,992 net tons December 31, 1890. In addition to this there was a further accumulation, in extent not precisely known, of iron in the hands of manufacturers intended for their own consumption. But during the first half of 1891 the unsold stocks officially reported were reduced 186,890 net tons. Hence the production of 3,776,556 net tons during the first half of 1891 must be increased by 186,890 to determine the consumption, which thus appears to have been 3.963.446 net tons. But the production of 5,107,775 net tons for the first half of 1890 must be diminished by 111,843 tons, making the consumption 4,995,932 net tons. Thus the decrease in quantity of iron consumed or taken by the market was about 20 per cent-a sufficiently large decrease for a single year, it is true.

But the facts show that part of the decrease in production, at least, was due to the great over-production and accumulation of stock in 1890. A pause, following such a state of things, can hardly be attributed exclusively to the financial disaster abroad, however severe its effects in the money market may have been. Undoubtedly, these disasters had much to do with the failure of railroad companies to place bonds for building new lines, for extensions or renewals, and this with the decrease in consumption of iron for rail manufacture. The official "Bulletin" shows that in the first half of 1891 there were produced only 579,929 net that the Dominion shall be drawn on for troops tons of steel rails, against 1,032,658 net tons to man the gates of Herat. "I am here to talk in the first half of 1890, and this alone would authorized by the masses of Great Britain to sumption of pig. But a further and large alput the question to you straight-Will you take lowance must be made for the decrease in purour gold and our sons, or shall we continue to chases of other railroad supplies, and especially send both to the United States? Shall we buy of locomotives, rolling-stock and the like. Diof you rather than of them?" Mr. Vincent's rectly and indirectly, the diminished purchases hearers were of one mind that they would of railroad companies may account for threetake all the gold they could get and the sons quarters of the decrease in consumption of piginto the bargain, and when he went on to say iron, but other causes besides the financial rethat England was not irrevocably wedded to vulsion abroad largely affected the purchases

It is not possible that the elections of last fall were without influence. Those elections placed generous preference over the selfish Yankees, avowed purpose was intensely hostile to the come your products free while those of the are found lines of many of the most important railroad companies, and the apprehension of the river banks. This arrangement has undoubted merit, but oppressive legislation or action by State auwe sadly fear that the Colonel and his audience thorities must have operated powerfully to hinwill all be where corn and cutlery are not in der corporations from expending largely in ex-\$35,405, showing an excess over imports of geography to ignore an ocean and to forget the particularly in the demand for Bessemer pig and which drugs are kept, and always manages to get

unity of Canada and the States. It must be rails, came with those elections at the beginthe sudden transfer of political power in many hostility to corporations is extreme and unreasonable.

In the last few weeks the production of pigiron has again increased. The weekly output rose over 20,000 tons in the month of June. It may be that the expansion has been greater than the state of the market yet warrants, but it is an encouraging sign, because it indicates that makers have reason to expect a larger demand for their products.

RAIN FOR THE ARID REGIONS. The only attempts to produce rain artificially which deserve serious attention just now are those conducted, or about to be conducted, by General Dyrenforth under Government auspices. Before many weeks, possibly within a few days, the public may learn something of the result of his experiments, which, it is believed from unofficial information, are being tried in Western Texas, near Midlands. Nature rewards persistent investigation, sometimes, with such happy surprises, that it would be rash, at present, to venture any decided opinion as to the outcome of this interesting test. It is in order, however, to mention some of the considerations which enter into the question.

The heaviest natural rainfall occurs in those parts of the globe where air heavily laden with vapor-and it will carry the more the warmer it is-is in some manner greatly cooled. Two stations famous in this regard are Mahableshwar and Cherapunje, in India. The summer monsoon there is a hot, very moist, tropical wind, drawn in from the Indian Ocean, and forced up ward by contact with mountains a little way inland. Thus, Mahableshwar, at an elevation of 4,540 feet in the Western Ghauts, has an average annual precipitation of 261 inches, while Bombay down at sea-level (though very favorably exposed). has only seventy-five. Blanford puts the average for Cherapunje, in the Khasi Hills, at 474 inches, which is lower than some older figures; while Calcutta, bearing much the same relation to this station as Bombay does to Mahableshwar, gets but 65 1-2. The bulk of this precipitation comes in the summer, Cherapunje averaging 120 inches for July alone, and in exceptional cases getting 200 in one month. There is a record for only twenty-four hours, at this station, of 40.8 inches, which is only three inches less than the normal quantity for New-York City for a whole

The importance of getting water into the air before trying to wring or shoot it out, will be further illustrated if one compares the mean relative humidity of certain stations in the United States with the rainfall. The heaviest known precipitation in North America outside of the tropics occurs up on the Alaska coast and off Puget Sound, where the warm, steamy air which overlies the Japan Current, or Pacific Gulf Stream, is swept in against cooler continental atmospheres, or thrust upwards, as in India. At Tatoosh Island and Sitka we have an annual average of over 100 inches; while Ounalaska, with a mean of 110, had, in 1884, the enormous amount of 158 inches. Official records place the relative humidity at these places at between 80 and 90 per cent the year around; while in summer it rises at times above the latter figure. Mount Washington, with its 100 inches of rain and a humidity of 86 per cent, affords a significant contrast to Portland, with only 41 inches and 68 per cent of saturation. Now, as one goes northwestward from Texas and Louisiana coast, and its hot, damp climate, toward the great arid region for which General Dyrenforth's scheme is mainly designed, not only is there a steady falling off of precipitation, but also of atmospheric humidity. New-Orleans gets 65 inches of rain annually and has a mean humidity of 70 per cent. But Fort Davis, in central Western Texas, receives only 20 inches of rain, and has only from 40 to 55 per cent of humidity. Denver gets 15 inches of rain, with an average humidity of .46. There are places in New-Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah with from only 5 to 12 inches of rain, and they all have a humidity like 43, 37, 26 and 17 per cent. Whence can the most skilful artisan there pro-

cure raw material wherewith to make rain? Is the air damper aloft than on the earth's surface? James Glaisher in England and Camille Flammarion in France made numerous balloon ascents in order to study this subject. In Western Europe, on days already rainy or cloudy, they sometimes, if not generally, found a slight increase in the percentage of saturation with ascent, up to a variable but low level; but on days aiready fair, with reasonable dryness at the start, there was an almost steady, though slow, diminution in relative humidity with elevation. These latter surface conditions parallel the situation in the American arid tracts more closely than do the former, apparently; but positive testimony as to the moisture of layers of air further up, such as aeronauts might obtain in that part of the coun-

try, is lacking as yet. How far the agitation of moist air by heavy and prolonged bombardment might favor condensation is a point on which scientists are not altogether agreed, perhaps; but however simple a task this may be, the difficulties are certainly much increased if the humidity be low. Are they insurmountable?

Mr. Cleveland announces that he will not take part in the Ohio canvass. Governor Campbell will be at liberty, however, to circulate the ex-President's silver letter for the instruction of the Farmers' Alliance.

"No 'Roweny in Boston'!" writes a genial friend of The Tribune. "Surely her career, so cleverly and delightfully portrayed, with such exquisite wit and delicious humor, is not really ended! Are we to be left in ignorance of the fate of 'Phillup,' and Ferdinand, and the 'r'-less, but not artless nor heartless, Kents Bradford, and that mischievous marplot 'Marmaduke!' Is the unctuous Van Benthuysen, all 'in plaid' nevermore to gladden us? Are we to know no more of Miss Phillips, the perfected flower of Boston culture'? and, above all, of the charming Roweny' herself? To the average American reader she is a more interesting personage by far than that bumptious young German autocrat whose sayings and doings are chronicled in so many wearisome columns. Speaking for an entire family, permit us to pray that you will give us more of 'Roweny,' and oblige and delight many admirers."

To this pleasant correspondent, and to many others as admiring and as urgent, we have to say that more of Roweny's story will shortly be communicated to them in these columns. The interruption in its course has at least been the neans of proving that no piece of American fiction has for a long time aroused such keen, eager, and excited interest in the reading public. Pool has a double pleasure in the exercise of her undoubted genius, and in the wide appreciation which her work has won.

The condition of the public baths reminds one of the rhymes about the river Rhine and the city of Cologne. Probably the bathers are better off for their ablutions, but if some one would have the kindness to wash the Hudson River in the neighborhood of the sewers the baths would be more useful than at present. Another remedy is to move the baths to more cleanly localities along

There is no decrease in the number of accidents caused by pistols supposed to be unloaded, but there is a decided increase in the number of equally careless blunders in taking poisons instead of medihospitality it often offers. Our exports during too much. It asks the English people to aban- equipment. Indeed, it is the well-known fact cines. The incidents are painfully alike. A don a theory and mock tradition, and it asks that a sharp reaction in the iron market, and man rises from his bed at night, goes to a closet in

hold of a bottle exactly like that containing a simple remedy. He drinks some of the stuff in the bottle, finds that it is a deadly poison and runs to seek the services of the nearest doctor or drug-Sometimes he recovers and sometimes not. It would seem to be a very simple protection against these frequent dangers either to keep poisons in the sharp-pointed bottles known to druggists or to take the trouble to light the gas before attempting to take medicine at night.

Mr. Stanley's accident, in Switzerland, like Emin's at Zanzibar, suggests that the dangers outside of Africa are more menacing than those within it.

of course the Venezuelans know perfectly well that he President will never restore the duties on sugar, offee and hides.—(The New-York World. Do they? It is much to be hoped that they are not hesitating about signing a reciprocity treaty with that notion in their minds. Why should he not restore, not the duties on sugar, coffee and hides generally, which of course he neither will nor can do, but upon their sugar, coffee and hides? He certainly will do it in the appropriate event, and nobody will be hurt by his action except Vepezuela. The United States do not depend on any one country for their supplies of these products. That is the beauty of the reciprocity scheme.

Hard by where the tankers bang and the high police authority lives, is a lovely cave of the blasters, where for these last four months-or is it five?-they have been blasting, blasting, every fair day, Sundays excepted, from 7 to 5., And before each group of blasts a thing like a Gargantuan dental abomination has been panting like one or more mad dogs in a hot August. Except, that is, when the rusty old boiler has given out or blown up, as is its festive way; "blow out, don't rust out," its motto evidently. Just now it is tied together with a couple of second-hand shoestrings and the safety valve is held down by a fragment of gas-pipe suspended from an old hoopskirt wire. Nobody minds.

### PERSONAL.

Bernhardt sold seats in the dress circle on her open ng night in Melbourne recently for \$20.

Pope Leo XIII during the summer has his bed moved out into the large, cool apartment which he uses as a study, and he dines there too.

Whether the alleged remains of Christopher Columbus at San Domingo really be genuine or not is a question which the Chicago World's Fair envoy to that island is unwilling to answer at present; and his declaration to that effect is construed in Chicago as express-The grave of Barbara Freitchie in the German Re-

formed Church Cemetery, near Frederick, Md., is marked simply with a headstone bearing her name, ago and "1862." There is a tangle of briers and creeping vines running wild over the mound. The place which Professor Adams, of Johns Hop-

kins University, has accepted in connection with the World's Fair in Chicago is the one which was offered some weeks ago to President Gilman and de-clined by the latter, as he felt that he could not take it and continue to do justice to his present obliga-The vexatious indisposition of the tenor singer, Jean

de Reszke, in London a fortnight ago, which interfered several days with his professional work, is said to have been immediately preceded by stormy scenes of great length with his costumer and with another member of the opera company. Inflammation of the vocal cords resulted. Mrs. Charles Page has been appointed regent in

the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. Her work embraces the different posts of the United States Mrs. Page is popular in military circles and Mrs. Darling has made an excellent selection for the society which she represents as Director-General. Mrs. Page is a daughter of the late senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, a niece of Fenimore Cooper and the wife of Dr. Charles Page, U. S. A., whose head-darters are at Governor's Island. Mrs. Page will send out and receive applications for membership.

Some particulars of Laura Schirmer-Mapleson's appearance before the Sultan of Turkey, several months ago, are given by "Piccadilly," a London weekly After she had exhausted her repertory at songs and while she awalted dismissal from the Royal presence, Abdul Hamid, through his Grand Vizier and Grand Abdul Hamid, through his Grand Vizier and Grand Chamberlain, directed her to sing a Turkish song, which was given to her without warning. The monarch smiled his approbation, but followed this up with a demand that she dance. Therenpon, weary though she was, she began waitzing, while his Majesty kept time with his hands. For her performance she received 10,000 plastres in gold, a diamond ring, a pair of slippers, and an appointment as court singer at a large salary.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Talk about the danger to life and limb from the woman carrying a parasol, she isn't a circumstance to the man with an umbrella. As a rule he carries that lethal weapon in one or two ways. If he feels pretty good, and decides to take a brisk walk on crowded thoroughfare, he grasps his umbrella firmly in such a way that his thumb is pressed on the end the handle, and then frantically swings it so that it will prod any one who comes within six feet of him behind. If he is not so lively, or if he is climbing an elevated stairway, he carefully tucks his umbrella under his arm in such a way that it will almost certainly knock an eye out of any one coming behind him. Such men are dangerous and ought to be put

Cousin Mary-But do you think you can place my dependence in Harry when he tells you he loves

Kate—Oh, yes, indeed. He has told me so many things that I know are true that I can't doubt his word, you know.

Mary—As for example?

Kate—Well, he told me, among other things, that I was awfully good-looking, and that I was ever so much better than the rest of the girls.—(Boston Transcript. Transcript.

The "Conscience Fund" of the Postoffice Department at Washington the other day received a unique contri-bution. It consisted of thirty-eight lottery tickets, with the accompanying note:

"Dead Letter Office: Here are thirty-eight tickets They cost me \$38 and I never got a cent. It is all humbug. They send out some small prizes, but the large ones stay at home. It is a good thing that Uncle Sam has bothered them. There is thousands that got It is an interesting question whether this man's con

science would have pricked him if he had drawn a big prize.

SLUMBER SONG. SLUMBER SONG.

The mill goes toiling slowly around,
With steady and solemn creak,
And my little one hears in the kindly sound.
The voice of the old mill speak
While round and round those big white wings
Grimly and ghost like creep,
My little one hears that the old mill sings;
"Sleep. little talip, sleep!"

The sails are recfed and the nets are drawn,
And, over his pot of beer.
The fisher, against the morrow's dawn,
Lustily maketh cheer.
He mocks at the winds that caper along
From the far-off clamorous deep,
But we, we love their fullaby sons
Of "Sleep, little tullp, sleep!" Shaggy old Fritz, in slumber sound, Moans of the stony mark.

To-morrow how proudly he'll trot you around
Hitched to our new milk cart!

And you shall belp me blanket the kine,
And fold the gentle sheep.
And set the herring asoalt in brine;
But how, little tulip, sleep!

A Dream-One comes to button the eyes
That wearily droop and blink.
While the old mill buffets the frowning skles
And scolds at the stars that wink;
Over your face the misty wings
Of that beautiful Dream-One sweep,
And, rocking your cradle, she softly sings:
"Sleep, little tailp, sleep!"
—(Eugene Field in Chicago News.

Miss Irene McCloskey, of Punxsutawney, Penn., has written the following note to "The Bradford Era": "Mr. Editor-Can you or any of your readers inform me who was the author of that beautiful and pathetic little literary gem beginning:
"The death angel smote Alexander McGlae

And gave him protracted repose; He wore a check shirt and a No. 9 shoe, And had a pink wart on his nose." "If possible, I would like to get the entire poem, as

we are going to have an entertainment in Shield's Hall next week and I am on the programme to speak a In the Presidential campaign of 1860, when Lincoln and Hamilin were elected, there was a Republican rally at Fanenii Hall, Boston, in which Hamilbai Hamilin was one of the speakers. His appearance on the platform and the character of his cloquence were strongly flavored with provincial energy; and there the being many to scoil and make a noise, they took notice of his Down-East dialect with laughter. He was undisturbed; advancing to the front of the platform he said: "There is one thing the Administration of James Buchanan has done that I thought nothing

but God Almighty could do." A pause. Instantly it was still enough, every one eager to hear what was to follow. "He has made the Administration of was to follow. Then such that the standard of the such that the s it was still enough, every one eager to hear was to follow. "He has made the Administrat Franklin Pierce decently respectable." Then cheers and laughter as broke forth!—(Lewiston Jo

The medical world of Germany deeply mourns the death of Dr. Scanzoni, the most celebrated of German physicians for women. Scanzoni was a professor of the University of Warzburg for more than forty years. His works have long been the standards not only in Germany but in other countries as well. Scanzoni paid especial attention to the nervous and brain diseases

Appreciated Its Value.—A little Detroit girl was bidding her boy playmate good-bye, and on this occasion her mother told her to hiss him. She offered him a regulsh cheek and when the salue was gravely given began to rub it vigorously with her handkerchief.

"Why, Laura," said her mother, "you're not rubbing it bing it on "
"No, mamma," answered the little maiden demurely,
"I'm rubbing it in."—(Detroit Free Press. His Excellency Dr. Von Stichling, for many years head of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, died recently in Weimar, Von Stichling was a grandson of Herder, the philosopher, who lived in the little capital in the days of

Goethe, Schiller and Wiciand. At the Muster as it Used to Be.-Millitiaman-Oh, you old soldlers may talk, but I recken we fellow know something of the dangers which beset the profession of arms.

Veteran-Get out; you never had a gun fired at

you.

Militiaman—But still I hold that the muster field is more dangerous than the field of battle.

Veteran—And how do you make that out?

Militiaman—If you'd seen the piles of liquor we carry to camp you wouldn't ask me.—(Boston

HALL PLAYING SKILFULLY.

LONGWOOD TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HE DEFEATS WRENN AND MANSFIELD AT THA

Boston, July 28 (Special) .- E. L. Hall to-day defeated R. D. Wrenn in the second round of the Long-wood tennis tournament. Hall afterward retired F. S. Mansfield in three straight sets, playing a pretty and skilful game in both matches. Hall and Wrenn both play about the same style of game, but the former lobs" much more accurately and has the superior endurance. The contest was a long one and at one time Wrenn looked like a winner, having two sets to Hall's one. Hall took the last two sets in good style, giving his opponent only a single game in both sets, E. A. Thompson was retired by F. S. Mansfield, but

the latter in turn succumbed to Hall in three straight Hall should now win the tournament but must defeat P. S. Sears in the finals to do so. If Hall keeps up his present game he should do this and reverse his defeat by Sears at Westchester. F. S. Noon, a prominent English player, did not appear to particularly good advantage, being evidently out of condition. The Hall-Tailant match to-morrow will doubtless be interesting. Summary :

Summary:
Men's singles, first round—A. J. Wellington beat
B. E. B. Mitchell, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 8-6; E. L. Hall beat
R. D. Wrenn, 6-2, 4-6, 5-7, 6-0, 6-1; F. S. Mansfield beat E. A. Thompson, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.
Second round—P. S. Sears beat W. D. Orout, 6-1,

Second Found-F. S. Sears Deat W. D. Orrots, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; P. Mansfield beat E. Colby, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1; F. S. Neon beat A. L. Ripley, 6-3, 3-6, 8-2, 5-1; Rugh Tallant beat A. J. Shaw, 6-4, 6-0, 6-0; E. Stevens beat E. C. Wilson, 6-3, 6-8, 6-4, 6-4; W. L. Jennings beat A. F. Fuller, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1; E. L. Rall beat F. S. Mansfield, 6-8, 6-3, 6-4; M. F. Bogert beat A. J. Wellington, 6-4, 6-0, 6-Consolation, first round-W. P. Cones beat G. A. Page

6-4, 4-6, 6-1; L. N. Chase beat W. Dexter, 7-5, 6-4; James beat Walworth, 6-3, 7-5; Hill best Chase, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1; Arnold beat Page, 6-2, 6-1; Hill beat Thomas, 6-3, 6-4.

The analysis of the Hall-Wrenn match was as follows: Pitched balls—Hall 68, Wrenn 48; aces won on outs by op-ponent—Hall 56, Wrenn 57; aces won on hits into net by opponent—Hall 29 Wrenn 30; aces won on double faulta-Hall 7 Wrenn 5; total points won—Hall 180, Wrenn 180.

Following is the analysis of the contest between Hall and Mansfield: Placed balls-Hall 34, Mansfield 24; acre and Mansfield: Flaced Dans—Hall 35, Mansfield 33; acce won on outs by opponent—Hall 35, Mansfield 38; acce won on outs by opponent—Hall 30, Mansfield 18; double on hits into net by opponent-Hell 30, Mansfield 18; faults-two each; total points won-Hall 101, Mansfield 77,

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS AT CAPE MAY. Cape May, N. J., July 28 (special).-The executive appointments to-day included ten postmasters, several Commissioners of Deeds for the District of Columbia in various States, and the appointment of Charles E. Adams, of Massachusetts, as alternate Commissioned for the World's Columbian Exhibition. The President continued his talk with Secretary Tracy over matters connected with the Navy Department. General John W. Foster, who has been negotiating the reciprocity treaty with Spain, arrived here this morning, in com-

pany with Thomas Y. Chridier, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the state Department. They went at once

to the President's cottage and were busy over the final details for the President's proclamation declaring the treaty in effect. before dinner for the President, Secretary Tracy, Sec retary Halford and Mr. Cridler to enjoy an ocean bath, while General Foster sat on the cottage plazza and watched them. This afternoon the President held a reception at the Shoreham Hotel and received about 300 Odd Fellows and their wives from Wilmington, who

were here on an excursion. The President drove over to Cape May and bade Secretary Tracy good-by. General Foster will go to Washington in the morning. Cardinal Gibbons returned to Eattimore this morning.

MRS. H. VICTOR NEWCOMB'S BOND. Mrs. Florence Ward Newcomb has been appointed

committee of the estate and person of her husband, II, Victor Newcomb, the stock broker, who was declared insane by a sheriff's jury a few weeks ago. Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, requires a bond of \$55,000 from Mrs. Newcomb. He also directed her to deposit the following securities belonging to ber husband with the New-York Life Insurance Company: Five bonds of the Riding Club, three bonds of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, ninety-eight bonds of the Louisville and Nashville, Mobile and New-Orleans Division, 6 per cents; fifty-seven shares of the Kentucky Lumber Company, 510 shares of the Bourbon Stock-Yard Company, 1,450 shares common and preferred stock of the Belt Railroad and Stock-Yard Company, eight shares of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, 150 shares of the Union Wars-house Company, 400 shares of the Guarantee Company of North America, and 122 shares of the Edison Gen-eral Electric Company.

THE BARKING DISTURBED MR. SOTHERN. E. A. Sothern, the actor, went to the office of the

Health Board on Monday and made a complaint about a dog in the yard of Mrs. M. Curran's boarding-house, No. 137 East Twenty-fifth-st. The actor lives on the third floor of the flat-house No. 71 Lexington-ave. and windows of his flat overlook the yard of the boarding-house. A big, black puppy has recently made its home in a barrel in the rear part of the yard, and Mr. Sothern said that the animal made night hideous with prolonged barking, howling and growling. A colored servant was sent by the actor on Monday morning to ask Mrs. Curran to abate the nuisance, but Mrs. Curran did not receive the request in a spirit which promised peace. Yesterday a Sanitary policeman went to the boarding-house and told Mrs. Curran that the dog would have to be removed. She said later that a friend had taken it away.

APPRAISER COOPER CALLED TO WASHINGTON Appraiser Cooper left this city for Washington yesterday afternoon, in response to a summons from Secretary Fostes.

It is said that the conference between the two will be in relation to a reduction of expenses in the Appraiser's

A SUITABLE PERCH THE YEAR ROUND.

From The Cleveland Leader. There is an eternal fitness in things sometimes.
What could be more appropriate than that the Democratic prophet of free trade and calamity should select
Buzzard's Bay as a place to roost during the summer!

IT WILL DO THE "GRAND OLD MAN" GOOD. From The Springfield Republican. As for Mr. Gladstone the news from Wisbech will be as "G. W. S." suggested in last Sunday's New York Tribune—a powerful tonic to promote his recovery.

ONE WAY OF DIVIDING THE LABOR.

From The Boston Herald. While Jerry Simpson is stumping down in Georgia and being treated to the tenderest bits of barbecued pig and the judciest slices of watermelon, his wife is reported at home in Medicine Lodge assisting in clearing a 600-acre wheat field. And yet the womes of Kansas contributed to the success of the farmers movement which brought Jerry to the front last fall and made his wife do the farming.

MISTAKING POLITICS FOR STATESMANSHIP. From The Cleveland Leader. When Democratic demagogues like young Thurman lie about the McKinley bill they call it discussing the tariff.

THE COLONEL NEED NOT PACK UP YET AWHILE

From The Washington Post. In the event of Hill's election to the Presidency, Colonel Watterson would undoubtedly be tendered consulate in some warm and distant clime,